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VOL. XXXVI. SEPTEMBER, 1900. No. 9

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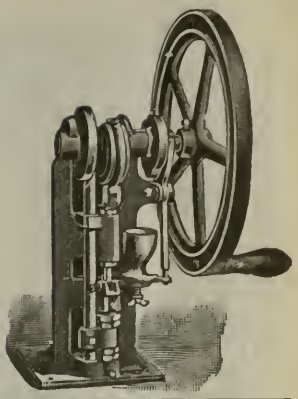

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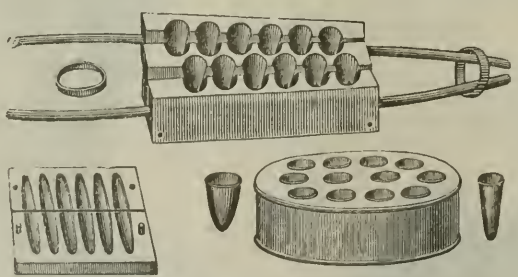

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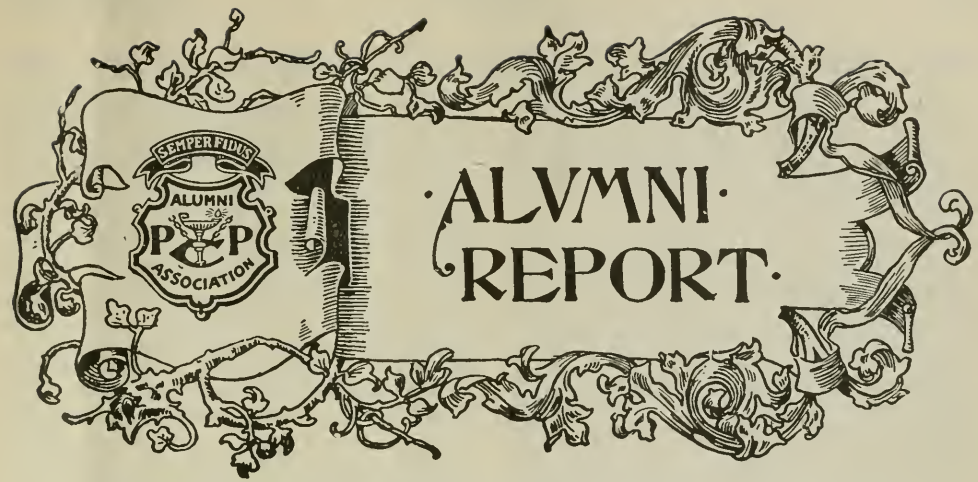

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VOL. XXXVI. • • • SEPTEMBER, 1900 • • • No. 9

Editorials.

THE OCTOBER ALUMNI SOCIAL MEETING.

The Committee on Social Meetings of the Alumni Association of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy has issued the following open letter :

The Committee on Social Meetings of the Alumni Association take pleasure in announcing that arrangements have been completed for the holding of a series of six receptions throughout the coming winter. The first reception will be held on *Tuesday evening, October 9, 1900*, in the College auditorium. This meeting will be in the nature of a general reception to the incoming classes ; addresses of welcome, with a short musical program, followed by dancing, will be the order of exercises, refreshments being served during the course of the evening. All students of the College, and the alumni and their friends are most cordially invited to be present. The subsequent meetings will be held on the third Tuesday evening of each month, from November to March, inclusive.

J. Louis D. Morison, M.D.,
Chairman of Committee on Social Meetings.

Philadelphia, September 15, 1900.

It is hardly necessary to extend this invitation formally to the members of the Alumni Association of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy who were so fortunate as to be present at the Social Meetings held during the last college year. These meetings were so enjoyable and full of good cheer that a simple statement that the meetings of the coming year are about to commence will be a sufficient invitation. But there is another and larger class—the stay-at-homes—who do not know and cannot appreciate what an Alumni Social Meeting means—the cordiality, the lack of formality, and the genuinely sociable time afforded—and to these, especially, there is extended a most cordial invitation to be present. Drop shop for the nonce, come to the October meeting, and see what a jolly good set of men and women your fellow-pharmacists can be with the right environment.

THE PRELIMINARY TRAINING OF MEDICAL STUDENTS.

Under the title of "A Collegiate Course as a Preparation for Medical Study," the *Philadelphia Medical Journal* (1900, 354) has the following interesting editorial:

The action of some of our leading medical schools in requiring an academic degree for entrance to their courses has been severely criticised by some. It has been maintained that if three or four years be devoted to a more liberal education the graduate in medicine enters upon his professional career too late in life; that the studies of most colleges are not such as best fit a man for medical work, and the student's time is wasted; that college men are apt to become dissipated and waste time; that the higher requirement shuts poor but deserving men out of the profession because of added expense, etc. There is a certain amount of justice in these criticisms; the majority of men do enter the profession later than is desirable, some colleges do still allow too little liberty to their students in elective studies, some students waste their time; but is this the rule? are these disadvantages unavoidable? We think not. We know a goodly number of young men of average ability who, through proper training, were able to enter the classes of some of our leading colleges and universities as young as sixteen or seventeen. This is not above the average of the French or German student, and by proper planning and with efficient teachers it is possible for almost any boy. There is considerable difference of opinion as to the course of study most desirable as a preparation, but with the various curriculums of our leading institutions it would not seem difficult to find one suited to the needs and tastes in almost any case. The tendency with leading educators at present seems to be to advise a course which includes little of the old-fashioned classical and mathematical training and much of science, English and modern languages. With the liberal elective systems of nearly all our colleges it is possible to arrange a very satisfactory course of this kind, and in many institutions a special course preparatory to medicine is given. Entering upon such a course at the age of sixteen, the student can obtain both the collegiate and medical degree by the age of twenty-four, which is certainly as young as most men are fitted to take up the responsibilities of medical practice.

Few will deny the value of a good collegiate course. Every professional man should have sufficient command of his native tongue to be able to express his thoughts fully, clearly, forcefully and correctly; and it is highly desirable that he should know something of its splendid literature. The physician should be able to command the attention and respect of the members of his own profession and of the public when he feels called upon to present his views before them; he should be able to take part in the proceedings of societies and other professional meetings, and to put his thoughts in suitable form for publication in the journals of his profession. To acquire such power of correct use of English necessitates thorough early training and practice under the guidance of competent teachers. The student who enters the study of medicine after a thorough course of study, including efficient laboratory work in chemistry, physics, botany, zoology and comparative anatomy, already has an ability to observe accurately and to draw conclusions from his observations that is certain to give him a great advantage over his fellow-student who has not had such training. Moreover, the great amount of highly important scientific work which is constantly being done by French and German investigators and clinicians is so great that no one can claim to keep abreast of the times who is unable to read in the original scientific articles written in these two languages.

While some men may be found in every college who are dissipated, and more who dawdle away their time, this is not general. On the contrary, the atmosphere of college life is invariably stimulating and elevating, as is evidenced by the large number of the leaders in the intellectual and moral progress of the times who acknowledge their indebtedness to their early college training. With the large number of free scholarships and opportunities for earning money during student life scores of men have found it possible to make their own way through college, and it cannot fairly be claimed that any intelligent and deserving man need be debarred from a liberal education because of poverty.

We would not advocate that every student should follow an absolutely fixed course of study, but that he should take *some* thorough course of preparatory study, and that the general trend of such studies should be along those lines which will help him in his future career. The importance of this can be hardly overestimated. The lack of adequate preliminary training is the greatest weakness in the present system of American medical education. According to the Bulletin of the University of the State of New York on professional education, there are 156 medical schools in the United States, and of this number only thirteen require as much as a high-school course of study for entrance.

We hope that the day is not far distant when all our medical schools will require at least the equivalent of two years' college study for admission to their courses.

There can be no question regarding the value of an educational training as a preliminary to the study of medicine. The better fitted a man is mentally and physically, the better physician he will make. The difficult point for the medical student of today to decide upon is, what shall be the

nature of the necessary preliminary education—how far shall it go—and what shall be its cost in time and money? Comparatively few men to-day, save the wealthy, can afford to take a four years' course at college (after, probably, a number of years of higher school training), and then take four years' more time at a medical college; nor do the exigencies of work-a-day medical practice seem to demand medical men of exceptional educational attainments. What is wanted, however, are men capable of original thought and action, who have had thorough training in the higher educational schools "along those lines which will help them in their future careers." Collegiate training alone is apt to make a man most theoretical, so that when he comes to study medicine (if he does) he views his work most largely from the theoretical viewpoint, and not from the practical. And this tendency toward pure theory has been quite prominent of late years in medical schools.

The trend towards therapeutic nihilism engendered by the excessive attention which modern medicine has given to the study of pathology is well known, though this has rapidly been giving way to a rational faith in the power of drugs for good if rightly used, and emphasis is now being placed in medical schools upon the importance of proper clinical as well as pathological teachings.

If medical practice is anything at all, it is, or should be, practical, and if the medical student wishes to excel, practically, in his profession, he is wise in his day and generation if, after his school training, he takes a college course, if he can afford it, and also a course of study in a college of pharmacy; if he cannot afford both, then the latter course will yield him the more fruitful practical results in medical practice.

In the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy an increasingly large number of students are such as a preliminary to the study of medicine, and the advantages of this procedure are that the medical student-to-be learns to know the physical and chemical properties of the materials he will use in medical practice, and he becomes practical in thought and action. His pharmaceutical studies are also of great value to him in his medical studies, in eliminating the necessity of his relearning a large amount of information in botany, physics, chemistry, materia medica and pharmacy.

When he graduates and goes into practice, the value of his pharmaceutical training becomes most apparent.

With the abnormal conditions of a patient accurately determined, and with a knowledge of the remedies indicated, the pharmaceutically trained medical man has at his command scores of possibilities of drug administration which the non-pharmaceutically trained man has not, and if one form or method of drug-giving becomes impracticable, he can readily devise others, because he knows the possibilities of his "tools" by practical experience.

Hence, it would seem that the most valuable preliminary education that the average man could have, who wishes to study medicine, would be (after a certain measure of school training) a thorough training in the science and art of pharmacy by a first-class college of pharmacy; and the frequent testimony of Philadelphia College of Pharmacy graduates who have studied and graduated in medicine confirms this view.

Papers.

THE COURSE IN CHEMISTRY.

By Samuel P. Sadtler.

For the year 1900 the instruction in chemistry will follow the same general lines as last year and the scheme indicated in the annual Announcement, but in certain direc-

tions it will be considerably amplified and improved.

In the new edition of Sadtler and Coblentz's "Pharmaceutical Chemistry," which is promised in time for the opening of the College year, October 1st, the section on chemical physics has been entirely rewritten and enlarged, with many new illustrations. This has been found necessary because of the rapid development in recent years of many important lines like electricity and its applications. It is no longer possible for the chemical student to ignore the help which electro-chemical methods furnish him in analytical chemistry, and the number of important chemicals which are now made either directly or indirectly by the aid of the current is growing almost daily. Moreover, the every-day applications in heating, lighting and generation of power are so important that a fundamental knowledge of the principles of electricity should be part of any educational course.

With the help of the excellent collections of electrical apparatus possessed by the College, and the illustrative material gathered by the professor, it is believed that our students will have exceptional opportunities to ground themselves in this branch of science.

The subject of elementary chemical theory has also been rewritten and is presented more fully, as it is believed that, if grasped with reasonable clearness at the outset, all subsequent work in chemistry is correspondingly lightened.

These studies will be covered in the first year's course, so that the student is prepared with the beginning of his second year to take up the systematic study of the metals and metallic salts, with which he will be occupied for that entire course.

In this part of the work there is also much that is new and important to note, as many important advances have been made in manufacturing processes and in the preparation of the metals and their salts in a higher state of purity.

This part of the course, particularly, is very fully illustrated by specimens, and with the aid of lantern slides, of which a number of new ones have been added to the collection already available.

Besides the regular study of the individual metals and their pharmaceutically important salts, a dozen lectures or more are given on special inorganic industries, such as the manufacture of paint colors, the glass and pottery industries, etc.

In the third year is taken up for thorough study organic chemistry and its applications in pharmacy, medicine and the useful arts. This important and growing branch of chemistry must be studied in the most thorough way, as a knowledge of the nature and reactions of the many organic compounds now used in medicine and manufacturing pharmacy is all-important to the student.

After laying the foundation by the proper amount of attention to theory, the organic compounds are studied in consecutive order according to the classification generally adopted.

Here also large use is made of lantern projections as showing processes of manufacture, technical applications, and illustrating the industries which have grown out of these materials.

A course of lectures on toxicology, covering both inorganic and organic poisons, their effects, methods of detection and identification and quantitative determination, and on sanitary chemistry, including the use of antiseptics, and the adulteration of foods, etc., will finish the year's work.

THE COURSES IN BOTANY AND PHARMACOGNOSY.

By Henry Kraemer.

The old-time teaching of botany is being rapidly replaced everywhere by the direct observation upon plants themselves. Continued work along this line is causing

students in pharmacy to inquire more particularly into the nature of things that they are handling in the stores and the kind of work that they may be expected to do by the physician and others. The result is that even *Pharmaceutical Botany* is coming to mean rather an *applied botany* or an *applied biology*.

The microscopical examination of urine and blood by the pharmacist is of such great importance that it may be considered a necessary requirement of a graduate of a college of pharmacy; and that it forms a necessary part of the work in the microscopical laboratory of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy simply shows that the requirements of the practical pharmacist are being met. While this work in the examination of urine and blood has been introduced, the knowledge of drugs that is demanded is that based more largely on commercial quality and values than on text-books with their data and facts. The Pharmacopœia and the price list supply the text and the sermon and the work as conducted with drug in hand leaves little more to be desired in this direction.

Still another field of work is demanding the attention of the more progressive pharmacists—it is the work relating to bacteriology. The pharmacist is likely to be asked to make an examination of sputum or urine for tubercle bacillus; of pus for gonococcus in gonorrhœa; of the scrapings of the throat for diphtheria; of fæces or water for the typhoid germ; so that an optional course preparing students to carry on work of this kind has been introduced in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

In view, then, of the importance of microscopical work in ascertaining an intimate knowledge of not only drugs, but foods and spices, and other substances which the pharmacist may either handle or be called upon for information relative thereto, it has seemed important that the Department of Botany and Pharmacognosy should offer opportunities for instruction along those lines which would enable the graduates and students to become not only competent and responsible assistants and proprietors, but also analysts and manufacturers. It is for this reason that the following courses, already referred to in the Announcement, are offered to students of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy:

(1) Study of crude vegetable drugs.

(2) Study of powdered vegetable drugs, spices and foods.

(3) Microscopical examination of urine and blood.

(4) Course in bacteriology and study of micro-organisms in general.

(5) Course in study of fungi and fungous diseases.

(6) A course in scientific pharmacognosy, being distinguished from the courses in practical pharmacognosy.

(7) A course in field botany and systematic botany.

THE COURSE IN MATERIA MEDICA.

By Dr. Clement B. Lowe.

The branch of materia medica is equal in interest to any taught within our College walls, although on superficial examination it may appear as dry as many of the drugs which are studied.

Last year a course of lectures was given upon the principal official and non-official *inorganic* drugs, with *special reference* to their physiological and toxicological action, antidotal treatment, medicinal properties, doses, official preparations, etc. This course proved quite interesting to the class, much valuable information being acquired, especially with reference to the new synthetic drugs which are so rapidly coming into use. A similar course will be given this

year, and it is hoped to make it still more profitable and attractive.

As stated in the commencement of this article, materia medica is a very interesting study to the thorough student. Take, for instance, the habitat (or place of nativity) of the different drugs; to some this is the acme of dryness, for they endeavor to commit the names of the countries from which they are derived to memory, repeating the names afterwards in a parrot-like fashion. They would probably be able to tell you that the habitat of the cinchona barks is South America, but would know nothing further. The more thorough student would not be satisfied with this much knowledge, but would want to know something about the localities of their growth, and the conditions under which they grow. This, of course, necessitates some knowledge of the physical geography of South America and the effect this has upon climatic conditions. If one is not satisfied with receiving this knowledge at second hands, it will lead him to explore these countries himself, as in the case of one of our graduates, Henry S. Wellcome, now of Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., London. The acquisition of the knowledge of the habitat of plants is of the utmost importance if attempts are to be made to introduce the cultivation of plants into other countries; a more thorough knowledge of the conditions governing the growth of the cinchonas would have saved years of delay and thousands of dollars in the effort to introduce them into the Island of Java.

Some of our graduates may in their after lives become connected with the business of importing drugs, and they will then find that they cannot know too much about the habitat of drugs, the manner of their production and preparation for the market, the different qualities, the annual supply, the routes through which the drug enters the market, etc.

Another interesting subject connected with the study of materia medica is the physiological action of drugs. In the lectures of some years ago we were told that aconite had anodyne, sedative and poisonous properties, and that was about the sum total that was taught us concerning its action. We were *not* taught that aconite was a powerful heart depressant, decreasing the frequency and force of the heart beat; that it belonged to the group of drugs called the aconite group, consisting of aconite, veratrum viride, etc., and that the general indication for its use was an overacting heart, as indicated by a full and bounding pulse. In the lectures on digitalis we were told that it was a diuretic, sedative and narcotic, but were *not* told that it belonged to the group of drugs called the digitalis or heart tonic group, consisting of digitalis, scoparius, squills, convallaria, etc.; that its action was to decrease the frequency and to increase the force of the heart beat, and that the *general* indication for its use was a quick and feeble pulse.

If the limits of this article did not forbid, other interesting subjects might be cited as coming under the head of materia medica, but probably enough has been said to show that the subject is an intensely interesting one to those who drink deep of the "Pierian spring."

"THE GRADUATE" OF 1900.

The class annual of the graduating class of 1900, of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, has recently been issued. The volume is arranged on the same lines as that published by the Class of '99. It is "gratefully dedicated to the Faculty of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy," and there is given an excellent picture of the Dean of the Faculty (from a photo by Gutekunst), and also a group picture of the entire Faculty.

The "Graduate" editors were Louis Franke, assistant editors Roy W. Dentler and William C. Burchfield, and the assistant business manager, Edwin H. Young. The "Prologue" is written by the chief editor.

A fine half-tone cut of the College building, with a list of the officers of the College, is next presented, along with a historical sketch of the College, the names of the Faculty and the names of those who have held professorships in the College.

After a "cut" of the members of the Class of '00, there is given an introduction, followed by a list of its members, with personal references to each, including an "In Memoriam" page to Mineard Lesher Baker, who died during the College term.

The "Life of a Student" is graphically described by John La Monte Werts. The Alumni Reception to the Graduating Class of 1900, held in the College auditorium on Monday evening, April 16, 1900, with the Class Oration, by Eugene H. Eddy, the Class History, by Harris M. Carey, the Class Poem, by Carlton P. Sunday, and the Class Prophecy, by C. Louis Seip, together with an account of the Faculty Reception given to the Class on Tuesday evening, April 17, 1900, and the Seventy-ninth Annual Commencement of the College, held at the Academy of Music, on Wednesday evening, April 18, 1900, are stated, all of which have been previously reported in the ALUMNI REPORT.

Then there is given an interesting series of reminiscences of college life, events that happened to the "Naughty-Naught" Class, both in poetry and prose. Wm. T. McElwain thus describes "The Class of Naughty-Naught:"

As back through the vista of three years of college
Our memories turn with a twinge of regret,
And once more we ponder o'er all the deep knowledge
We've stored in our brains, never more to forget,
We sigh o'er the prospect of days that are coming,
When we and our exploits shall both be forgot,
As out in the cold world our way we are bumming,
Still singing the praises of old "Naughty-Naught."

Ah! then, when the world shall refuse us its favor—
Shall fail to accord what our merits deserve;
When life's deepest joys have been robbed of their flavor,
And sudden reactions our spirits unnerve—
When, doubting and fearing, we seek a "solution"
For "volatile" joys, and our efforts are fraught
With pitiful failure, we'll find restitution
In dreaming of days of dear old "Naughty-Naught."

'Tis true, there were moments in that happy season
When life's deep enjoyment was lost in its woe,
When lurking abroad was the spirit of treason,
As midnight oil flamed, and our spirits ebbed low,
And some days we wearied of much "concentration,"
And "bases" and "acids" and "alkalies" wrought
Such "compounds" of evil, such "sedimentation"
As almost extinguished poor, tired "Naughty-Naught."

But, oh! the delights of those glorious quizzes,
Those jovial moments, when "Prof." had his chance,
When over one's crystallized cerebrums whizzes
A torrent of terms that still sputter and dance
Long after all other sad troubles are ended.
In sweetest of dreams these were never forgot,
But maiden's fair locks were with "safranine" blended,
And NaCl stood for old "Naughty-Naught."

Yet, even more deep and more rich was our pleasure
When, classes "dissolving," we rushed to the field,
"Preciptant," eager for "testing" our measure
In length or in strength not to falter or yield;
And there, if, perchance, we discovered a skeptic,
What bliss we enjoyed, when to us he was brought,
In curing his ills by a sure "antiseptic,"
And saving the glory of dear "Naughty-Naught!"

Yes, these are the joys that, alas! we are leaving,
And all life's enjoyments seem sombre and sad,
For cruel "abstractions" our hearts are bereaving,
And gone are the days once so happy and glad;
Yet, though from this parting our lives be nomadic,
Though countless "diffusions" may "tincture" our thought,
Our purposes, plans and desires be "sporadic,"
We still will be loyal to old "Naughty-Naught."

The personal characteristics of the members of the Class are touched upon. The origin and growth of the Beta Phi Society of 1900 is then described by Lulu A. Morgan, Secretary, as follows:

In the early fall of 1898 a meeting was called of the Juniors of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, for the purpose of organizing the Beta Phi Society. The students responded promptly, and, under the guidance of Professors Moerk, Morison and Ryan, the Society was successfully launched for the Junior year, under the banner of Blue and White.

The by-laws provided that all the Juniors of the P.C.P. were eligible to membership upon payment of the usual entrance fee. Meetings were held in Alumni Hall every Friday afternoon during the college year, and were all largely attended, as it afforded excellent opportunities for the students to meet and become acquainted.

It has been said that much depends upon the Junior at college, his being midway Senior and Freshman, and by this time his future self begins to form. The debater of this period develops, and a year later we find a Senior orator. The strong man perseveres, and we find him among the heroes of the future; the athlete trains, and is discovered under the Blue and White as sprinter, oarsman, wrestler, etc.

The honor of selecting the 1900 class pin belongs to the Beta Phi, as does also the class yells.

The most notable event of 1899 was the reception and dance given to the Class of 1899 on Tuesday, February 28, and, as usual, success crowned our efforts.

We had, during the second year, other social meetings among ourselves, and it was with real pleasure that we listened to piano selections, songs and recitations given by the different members of the Society. The music of the Class Glee and Mandolin Clubs was especially pleasing.

No eloquence can voice the grandeur of the Class of 1900; no pen can write its greatness; but, could we picture our hearts, you could read thereon: "Purity and Perseverance; the Blue and White first, last and forever."

In line with this there is given a description of the Zeta Phi Society of 1900, by "H. L. M.," and a list of its officers:

"All the way up to the quiz room!" was the spirited shout from the robust throats of the Class of 1900, which echoed though the College corridors and re-echoed from the topmost landings, as the rapid patter of many feet made ringing announcement that the "boys" had "started the ball" for the Zeta Phi. Thus the Society began its career—with a whirl and a shout, with energy and a purpose. Thus has it continued—never lagging, always busy; with many discussions, with no unpleasantness. It is a rare sight to assemble 100 men for business or pleasure in any society and not detect some friction. It is still less frequent that, week after week, any society composed of men of different idiosyncrasies, with variable opinions and ofttimes diametrically antagonistic tendencies—some theoretical in their trend, others practical, while still others are found to be sentimental, ethereal and fanciful—can meet for expression of opinions and exchange of views, and yet notice not a scintilla of disaffection manifested. Yet, strange as it may seem, and rare as history may chronicle such conditions, it nevertheless remains an incontrovertible fact that such was history's trend of our dear old Zeta Phi Society. Recall, if you will, the exciting scenes during the election; then contrast the absolute absence of any feeling of resentment or boastfulness after the votes had been counted, and you will see a glimmer of that latent fellowship possessed in astounding degree by each individual.

Boys, do you remember the "Committee Upon Apologies and Discipline" appointed just before the Christmas holidays? Do you remember the "work" accomplished? Do you remember the committee's report that "the job was attended to with marked thoroughness and dispatch?" But what's the use? None could have forgotten this peculiarly interesting comedy of one act; and this incident is only one of many which witnesses the enthusiasm and energy, always eager for exercise, never restful in idleness.

Then our meetings: Did they amount to anything? Well, rather! It is a notorious fact that the Society's time was so precious, so valuable, that even the modest little minute was not permitted to pass unrewarded; and, happy with a trust, each successive moment carried with it its message of activity, of industry, and reposed that cherished trust in the bosom of history's muse.

Listen, for the benefit of all. Our meetings were both social and educational in character. Many times have we showered grateful and generous applause upon deservant and kindly talent. Many times have we, with contracted brow, been plunged into deep study over some obscure chemical specimen during the meeting. Many have been the times when we have enjoyed the merry "cake-walk," or mayhap have had our tingling spirits delighted by the catchy "ragtime." Just as frequently have we departed dismayed at our inability to fathom an intricate educational problem. Of a truth, many have been the pleasures, many the benefits, much the profit.

Emotion causes me to glance into our last meeting. The boys were all there, so were the girls; all had come to say farewell for the last time to the scenes we had learned to love; to take parting from those whom we had learned to cherish and respect.

To write history's final chapter of our Society: As we looked into the kindly, sympathetic and softened features of each member, our hearts were touched; for we, as your officers, loved each member as a true student. Among its membership acquaintances have been formed which shall never be dissipated; alliances compacted that discontinuance of life alone will sever; happiness experienced which shall live and return to be the cheer of desolate hours in your distant future, when long, cruel, uncompromising "drug store days" have crushed out every other pleasurable memory.

A depression which overcomes me, and that sorrow, born of joyful memories, begets within us an aching heart, an involuntary, unrestrained tear, which makes demand that the sketch of "Zeta Phi, 1900," must here conclude. And as "advancement" was ever the spirit and aim of our Society, I can conceive of no

more appropriate *finale* than the assuring of each member of the Society that your success, unalloyed, unqualified, unstinted, is the sincerely expressed hope of your President.

The "Football Team" was quite a feature of the history of the Class. After a sketch of its origin, with a list of its games and the members of the team, its work is told in poetry, as follows:

Now listen and I'll tell to you
Of our great football team.
Over all the teams preceding this,
Our one will surely beam.
Such men of brain and muscle
As played together here
And chased the phantom pigskin
Has not been for many a year.

When first the season opened,
And all were new as yet,
This expression you'd often hear:
"'Twill be the same old thing, I bet."
But when the season was in its
Glory, and they'd won a game or two,
The long-haired boys from P.C.P.
Demonstrated what they could do.

And then the sons of Pharmacy
All rallied around the flag;
In each buttonhole they all wore
The blue and white colored tag.
All the boys, with one accord,
Were out each game to see—
The fact is, when the lecture hour
Came no students there would be.

Professor Remington, in his lecture, said:
"I wish you excellent luck."
Next day was the game with "Chi."
This encouragement gave the boys pluck,
For of all the results that
Pleased us the most,
'Twas the falling together
Of the "Chi" air-castle boast.

Now hear about that easy game,
Played out at Hunting Park.
'Twas with a medical team called "Chi,"
And we surely made our mark.
They came a-rushing on the field,
All betting ten to one
That they'd ten touchdowns make,
And Pharmacy ne'er a single one.

But when the game was over,
The birds they did not sing:
"Wasn't that a beautiful score
To place before the Chi King."
The marks who bet the ten to one,
They handed over their money;
And for several weeks they
Ate dry bread, without any honey.

The first I wish to mention is
Our great captain, Edward Young.
At the quarterback position is from
Where the signals they were rung.
Big Carey played the centre,
McElwain and Heckman on each side;
In their famous charges the
Openings they made were wide.

But Garritt and Dentler—as players
There are no better two;
Freshmen Jago and O'Hanlon their
Share of hard rushing do;
Jelliffe, Baker and End Hughes—
He is that little one
That downed the big Temple man,
That created so much fun.

Borrowes is another player
That deserves a special mention—
In drop kicking he's an expert;
To this part he gives close attention.
Werts is short, but very swift,
And half he always played well;
Keifer is still another member
Of whom to you I tell.

Last—but by far not least—
Of Manager Branin to you I say;
In fielding his position, sir,
No man could better play.
In future, when reading these lines here,
May in each memory a vision appear
Of our long-haired boys, so dear,
Chasing the phantom pigskin sphere.

A picture of the "Football Team" is presented, a description of the Baseball Team is given, and the history of the Gymnasium is stated as follows:

It is, indeed, a fact that this College now has a gymnasium, and the members of the Class of 1900 take especial pride in the same, as it was mainly through them that it became a reality. About the first thing that discovered our presence in the P.C.P. early in the fall of 1897 was a begging expedition by the Juniors, who were endeavoring to raise a Gymnasium Fund. The Class as a whole responded liberally, but nothing more was heard of the committee during the year.

Early in October, 1898, the Class of 1900 took the matter up in earnest, and Messrs. Brannin and Jaeger were appointed a committee to push the affair through. After quite a little trouble the committee of Seniors was located, and after much prodding on our part, they

were at last induced to do something. The Class of 1900 took this matter up, as they did everything else, with a determination to make a success of it, and the College owes its gymnasium to the enthusiastic members of the class. A "theatre bunjus" was held, and quite a little sum was derived from this, which, with individual contributions, made up the fund. The apparatus was procured, and the Property Committee then had a debate as to whether it should be hung upon the roof—where no one was allowed to go (particularly when the elevator is not running, which means "never")—or nailed to a trolley pole along the street. Finally, they came to a conclusion, and ordered the cellar to be cleared. This would be satisfactory, but John, with his expert aptness for working to get out of working, never condescends to sweep it. In all probabilities it is the best thing for us, for the simple reason that if John would use violent exercise, by cleansing the "Gym," he would obtain such a marvellous physique that our class athletes, such as "Shorty" Eshleman and "John Philip" Meusser, would be left in the darkness. Perhaps John thinks that a few minutes' work is like a dose of Quillaja—"apt to produce sternutatory effects." But still we have a gymnasium.

In the fall of 1899 Brannin, Jaeger, Carey and Dentler were appointed on the new "Gym" Committee, and under their direction some new apparatus was purchased and the old repaired.

The football team made good use of the "Gym" for indoor practice, and the physical condition of the members was largely due to their work in training here. The baseball team also made good use of this new department, and it is hoped that it may be the means of extensive development of athletics at this College in the near future. It may be well seen that the Class of 1900 has derived much benefit from the gymnasium when we recall the incident that occurred on October 23, 1899, in which the Juniors were awakened from their slumbers (power and strength always rule). By the gods, our Class of 1900 have both of these! Many incidents have occurred in the "Gym" which will never be forgotten. Many of our boys will enter the open world and gain renown probably by becoming hod-carriers! Then the thought will come to his mind, "Ah, where did I first receive my physical instruction?" At the P.C.P. Gymnasium.

May the succeeding classes derive the same benefit from the "Gym" as did the class of "Naughty-Naught."

As an evidence of the versatility of the Class, the musical organizations are described, namely, the Mandolin and Guitar Club and the Class Quartette.

The clubs of the Class were an important feature of its life, and detailed references are made to the Pennsylvania Club, the Bachelors' Club, the Southern Club, the Starvation Club, the Jersey Club and the Doo Little Club.

The concluding portion of the book is given over to an account of the Alumni Association of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, with a list of its officers, and its origin, or rather the origin of its official organ, which is described as follows:

THE ALUMNI REPORT—ITS ORIGIN AND WORK.

By Joseph W. England.

The life of an organization is very similar to the life of an individual. It has its birth, its growth and its death. Unlike the individual, however, the good work it does may live far longer than the threescore-and-ten of years usually allotted to man, and it may greatly exceed, in results, the most sanguine hopes of its founders.

The Alumni Association of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy had its birth under very modest circumstances, and to two men mainly was it due—the late Edward C. Jones, '64, of this city, and Albert E. Ebert, '64, now, and for many years past, of Chicago—who toiled early and late, at considerable personal sacrifice, to build the foundations of the organization. How well they builded may be judged from the fact that the twenty-one members of the first year have increased to over 3,000, and some of these latter are to be found in every State of the Union, and some even in far-off Manila, battling for the honor of their native land.

This membership of over 3,000 makes the organization the largest pharmaceutical body in the country. Let us sincerely hope that it may live and do good not for seventy years, but through the centuries to come.

With the creation of an alumni association there arose a need for a publication to annually report upon its work, and from 1865 to 1891 an annual publication was issued. Very early in November, 1891, the Executive Board directed that the annual publication be abolished, and that a periodical be published not less than eight times each fiscal year.

This change came about very naturally. Dear old Edward C. Jones—whose frame held within it one of the purest souls that ever breathed the breath of life—suggested to the writer (who was then President of the Alumni Association), in October, 1891, the advisability of issuing each month during the College year a special circular, giving an account of each month's social meetings while the events were still fresh in the public mind. The importance of this suggestion was seen at once, and it was elaborated into a project to print each month during the College year, beginning with November, eight monthly numbers.

The writer well recalls the special meeting of the

Executive Board, held at the residence of C. Carroll Meyer, 1800 Callowhill Street, when this movement was decided upon, and the earnestness and enthusiasm with which the project was discussed, and then later, how, with almost the same loving care that he would have shown to a child, Edward C. Jones fathered the project, and toiled early and late in his labors of love to make the ALUMNI REPORT a success.

In 1892–93 the monthly issues were increased to nine in number, and in 1898 to twelve, issued from January to December.

The decision made to publish the ALUMNI REPORT in a monthly form was one of the most far-sighted movements that the Alumni Association ever inaugurated to make the graduates of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy an active force in behalf of the *Alma Mater*. Through this live publication the graduates of the College have had a medium whereby they could give the College the benefit of their experience and advice, and help it to retain its pre-eminence as a teaching school, and also keep in social touch with fellow-graduates.

The monthly REPORT is a lever that can be used to better the conditions of everyday pharmacy, to promote higher educational standards, to report the doings and interests of the student body at the College, and to advance the objects for which the Alumni Association was created.

So much for the past. The future of the ALUMNI REPORT seems to be most bright. In the conduct of the work of its official organ the Alumni Association wishes the cordial good will and assistance of every graduate. The pages of the REPORT will ever be open for the consideration of all interests affecting graduates, old and recent, and they are cordially invited to use its pages.

Members of the Class of 1900, the ALUMNI REPORT belongs to you! See that you give it a warm welcome whenever you receive it, and render, through it, all the aid you can to the old *Alma Mater* you love so dearly, so that her hands may be strengthened and her power for good work on behalf of the pharmaceutical profession may be increased a hundredfold. You will find the REPORT to be a friend whose interests are your interests, and whose work is for the benefit of your profession and indirectly for you as its members.

DRUG STORE RULES.

Some time ago, the *Pharmaceutical Era* had the following interesting reference to Henry C. Blair, of this city, and the rules in vogue at his store :

The pharmacy at Eighth and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, popularly known for years as "Blair's," has had a career of success which, among pharmacists, is envied by many and possessed by but few. It was founded by H. C. Blair in 1829, and an illustrated historical article concerning this establishment was published in the *Era* several years ago. The reputation of this store is more than purely local and cannot be attributed to its age alone nor to lack of competition, but is found in the fact that the clerks in this establishment have for years been of an unusually high order of excellence, both on account of their careful selection and the training which they receive. It is no easy matter to obtain a position as clerk in Blair's, and after graduation the fact of having been employed there for several years is a recommendation par excellence. The following set of rules may explain this fact. These rules have been in force in their present form since 1893, at which time the original rules adopted in 1848 were subjected to revision.

Rules and Regulations (originally adopted in 1848 and modified in 1893) of the drug store of Henry C. Blair, Walnut and Eighth Streets, Philadelphia. Established 1829 :

(1) Store to be opened promptly at 7 A.M. and closed at 10 P.M.; Saturdays, 10.30 P.M. Sundays, 9 A.M. and 9 P.M.

(2) Business hours will include time between 7 A.M. and 6 P.M. on week days, except when special work requires longer hours.

(3) During business hours all hands must be on their feet and employed either in waiting on customers or some other store duty.

(4) As waiting on the counter requires most knowledge and experience, the senior clerk must always go front first, then the next oldest. The younger clerks are not to wait on customers except where the older clerks are occupied.

(5) In every case customers must be waited on promptly, and when goods are to be sent

it must be done with the least possible delay.

(6) Never put up an article unless you are certain you are right.

(7) Every other duty must give way to waiting on the counter, except where serious detriment would be the consequence.

(8) Every person entering the store, whether rich or poor, infant or adult, white or colored, must be treated with courtesy and kindness.

(9) Boisterous mirth and a sullen temper are to be equally avoided as productive of neither business nor business character. The acquisition of a uniformly cheerful temperament is an attainment worth far beyond the price it usually costs.

(10) There are to be no master and no servants. Each one is to feel conscious of the fact that the performance of the duties assigned to him are just as necessary and as important as what pertains to any other hand in the store. All useful employment is honorable. Indolence is a disgrace.

(11) As neatness, order, cleanliness and accuracy are necessary and not mere accomplishments in a pharmacist, all are required to practice them constantly.

(12) Every clerk is expected to become a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and time will be allowed during third and fourth years for attending the lectures (three evenings for Senior course ; two evenings and afternoon for Junior course).

[This latter rule has been modified to suit the day lectures at the College of Pharmacy.]

(13) To deserve the Degree of Graduate will require severe economy of leisure hours, and their application to the study of those books which relate to the theoretical and practical knowledge necessary to make an accomplished pharmacist.

(14) Students need but few social acquaintances, and they should be very select. While the occasional visit of a well behaved young friend will be allowed, lounging in the store will not be tolerated.

(15) Each junior clerk will have at his disposal an afternoon and evening every week (from 1 P.M. until 10.30 P.M.), and these privileges will not be interfered with unnecessarily.

Rooms are furnished for all clerks in store building.

(16) No junior clerk will be allowed to be absent at night after hours without permission. The first and second clerks are expected to be in at reasonable hours, and under no circumstances are both to be away at the same time.

(17) Each clerk will be allowed two weeks' vacation each year.

(18) Necessity requires that the store should be accessible on Sunday for the purpose of supplying medicines ; beyond this the proprietor is not desirous of doing business on that day, and he enjoins on those in his employ that while they need not positively decline to furnish an article when asked for, to hold out no inducements to purchasers.

(19) It is not the wish of the proprietor that any of his clerks should extol an article beyond its merits to advance his pecuniary interests, or to say or do aught in the performance of his duty that he would not be willing that others should say or do to him under the same circumstances.

(20) Goods taken from stock for personal use of clerks must be paid for at cost.

(21) The proprietor would affectionately recommend and advise all his clerks to attend public worship with a denomination of his own selection, at least once every Sunday, as circumstances may permit. The habit, when accompanied by a corresponding moral deportment (without considering the immense spiritual advantage which may result from it), confers a degree of respect in the estimation of those whose esteem is worth having, that scarcely any other act will.

(22) The daily intercourse of the employees should be characterized with the courtesy becoming young gentlemen.

(23) Should a clerk wishing to leave before his allotted time expires have a good reason, the proprietor will not probably object, and should his cause be a bad one

and be persisted in, the proprietor will certainly not offer hindrance to his going. The proprietor depends on the honor of the individual.

(24) A cheerful compliance with the foregoing rules is expected and the repeated infraction of a rule or regulation will be cause for immediate dismissal.

REPORT OF SEPTEMBER MEETING OF PHILADELPHIA ASSOCIATION OF RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

By Frederick T. Gordon, Recording Secretary.

The meeting was called to order at 2.45 P.M. by J. C. Perry, Chairman of Executive Committee. In the absence of the President and Vice-Presidents, Mahlon Kratz was unanimously selected to preside over the meeting.

The Recording Secretary reported that he had written to the Secretary of the State Pharmaceutical Association, in compliance with the resolution passed at last meeting, to ascertain the names of the committee appointed by the State Association, to investigate the "Free Dispensary" question, and that the Secretary had forwarded him the names of Prof. J. P. Remington, J. C. Perry and C. N. Hays, Dubois, as members thereof. No committee had as yet been appointed from this Association.

The Financial Secretary reported the receipt of $56 dues from forty-six members. Balance in treasury, $701.38.

The Executive Committee, J. C. Perry, Chairman, reported as follows: The applications of five new members had been received and passed on favorably; J. C. Peacock, 2012 South Tenth Street; Fluck Brothers, 2400 Ridge Avenue; A. H. Brenner, Germantown Avenue and Cambria Street; Wenner & Lum, Sixth and Buttonwood Streets; Dr. Moses Stearn, 428 South Fifth Street. Owing to the rapidly increasing amount of work to be done by the ward chairmen, it had been found necessary to appoint assistants to certain wards, several of which were announced.

The expense of the P.A.R.D. delegates to the N.A.R.D. Convention had been estimated to amount to about $175; it was therefore recommended that a check for that amount be drawn by the Treasurer in favor of the Chairman of the delegation.

The work of obtaining signatures to the "price schedule" had been practically completed, and the sheets from almost all the wards had been handed in. Ninety per cent. of the retail druggists of the city had assured the visitors of their earnest intention to maintain a schedule of prices whenever one was decided upon and adopted. The Executive Committee thought that, in view of the nearness of the N.A.R.D. Convention, the delegates from this Association should place these facts before the National Committee and thoroughly discuss the subject before any positive step should be taken as to the adoption of a "price schedule." Mr. Perry then stated, amid great applause, that he felt able to make the statement that the delegates of the P.A.R.D. could go before the National Convention and state positively that Philadelphia was organized and ready for putting into effect the "N. A. R. D. Plan;" all the preliminary work had been done and the sentiment of the retail trade ascertained, and the P.A.R.D. was ready and anxious to receive the sanction of the National Board.

The Executive Committee desired to thank the many volunteers who had taken up the work of getting signatures whenever a ward chairman could not complete his ward; Mahlon Kratz, particularly, had canvassed several wards in addition to his own. A rising vote of thanks was then given Mr. Kratz by the members present, to which he replied, urging that all members feel as he

did, that on each man's work depends the good of all.

Desiring to obtain a statement of the position of the leading "cutters" of this city on the matter of a "price schedule," the Executive Committee had met several of these informally; however, no definite reply could be had, the parties seeming to be waiting for results before declaring themselves. An appointment was made by letter with a gentleman most prominent as a "cutter," to discuss the matter. The Committee was met most cordially by this gentleman, who stated frankly that he could not afford to raise his "cut-prices," as he depended on these as his leading advertisement, but, if the retail druggists of Philadelphia could and would make a reasonable increase in prices and stick to them, he would feel compelled to follow the same course, and would be glad to do so. The gist of the conversation was that this party did not feel very sure of the co-operation of the retail druggists, but that, if they *did* co-operate, he would not care to risk the united opposition of the druggists of the city, and would then consider very favorably the question of better prices. "It is needless for me to comment on this, gentlemen," said Mr. Perry. "You see just how the question stands. If we druggists unite and stick together there is not a cutter in this city who will dare to defy us, but, if we do not unite and waste our strength on petty bickerings and policies, we will be compelled to see our legitimate trade taken away from us without being able to prevent it."

In view of the importance to the trade at large of the Maurer-Dickinson Phenacetin Case, the Executive Committee had decided to recommend that an appropriation be made and turned over to Wm. L. Cliffe. In the discussion that followed, it was the sense of the meeting that the P.A.R.D. should take a firm stand in this matter and that it should support the action of the defendant against a monopoly that is now taking toll from every druggist in the country, as it was a question which appealed to all. The contribution was ordered by an overwhelming vote, "as an earnest of the willingness of the P.A.R.D. to devote its time, work and money to every question that affected the interests of the retail druggist."

A statement having been made that the new "Drug Department" soon to be opened by Lit Brothers was to be supplied with stock from Smith, Kline & French, Mr. French, of that firm, had written to the President of the Association denying positively the rumor, and furthermore, had enclosed a copy of a letter in which they had refused to take any orders for this department from Lit Brothers. Another firm, Aschenbach & Miller, had also been credited with taking orders for Lits' "Drug Department;" a representative of this firm stated positively to the Executive Committee that they had not supplied Lit Brothers. This action of the firm of Smith, Kline & French was heartily commended by the meeting, and, as an assurance that the Association fully appreciated the stand taken, the Secretary was instructed to write a letter of thanks to Smith, Kline & French, and assure them of the thanks of the Association and the appreciation of its members, and its cordial indorsement of so fair-minded a stand for the interests of the retail druggist. A copy of this letter was ordered to be sent to every wholesale druggist of Philadelphia, that the position of the P.A.R.D. be unmistakably defined.

Bills to the amount of $35.54 were passed on by the Executive Committee and ordered paid by the meeting. No further report was made by the Executive Committee. This report was then accepted.

There being no special or standing committee reports due, the meeting passed to the consideration of new business.

NEW BUSINESS.

Dr. Moses Stearn, a local reformer of no little note, addressed the meeting on the question of opening art galleries, museums, libraries, etc., on Sundays for the benefit of the working classes who have not the time

during the week to visit these places. It was the Doctor's desire that the P.A.R.D. take a decided stand in favor of this question, and he spoke eloquently of the benefits to be derived from the opening of places where working people could find rational amusement and instruction instead of being compelled to seek more questionable means of passing the Sabbath. The matter, being rather out of the usual line of business, was referred to a committee, who should report at length, for further consideration.

Under the head of "Good of the Order," Clarence H. Campbell spoke of the appearance of Lit Brothers in the drug business, it being now well known that this firm was about to open a "Drug Department" in connection with their many other ventures. He urged the appointment of a committee to wait upon Lit Brothers before they had gone to too much expense in stocking their place, and point out to them the impropriety of their opening a drug store, not only as to the seriousness of making the instruments of life and death a matter of bargain sales, but also because of the demoralizing effect this step would have on the retail trade of the city. An earnest debate followed, in which it was clearly shown that the Association did not intend to sit idle and let such a menace to the general welfare pass unattacked.

No "boycott" or threats were proposed, it being deemed that a dignified and well-grounded statement of facts and conditions would be met with similar treatment on the part of Messrs. Lit Brothers, who most certainly had not realized the evil effects their new department would produce. However, if this firm persisted in opposition to the interests of the retail druggists of this city, the Association would at once take steps to bring them to a realization of its strength and purpose to protect to the fullest extent the welfare of the retail druggists of Philadelphia, and the National Association would be appealed to to lend its aid to the local Association. The firm stand of certain of the wholesale druggists of this city was most encouraging, as showing that they, too, realized the utter demoralization that must attend the placing of prescriptions and drugs in the same category as other bargain sales. Messrs. C. H. Campbell, Strunk, Shull and Dr. Weidemann were appointed as a committee, with Mr. Eppstein, Chairman, to wait upon Messrs. Lit Bros. and endeavor to dissuade them from their undertaking.

A short address from Mr. Perry, Chairman of the delegation from the P.A.R.D. to the National Convention, followed, in which he spoke of the earnest feeling of the delegates that their efforts for the good of the retail trade be attended with success, and, as spokesman for them, of their pride in being the representatives of the largest, most progressive and best organized of any city association. A resolution was then offered and unanimously adopted that the delegates use their utmost endeavors to further the plans of the N.A.R.D. for the betterment of the retail drug trade of the country. On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet Friday, October 5, 1900, 2.30 P.M.

Our Graduates.

(In order to make this department of the REPORT as generally interesting as possible, the graduates of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy are requested to send items of information concerning graduates to the editor of the REPORT. By so doing, they can keep in social touch with fellow-graduates and renew the friendships of college days.)

MEMORIAL ROSTER.

Wells.—Suddenly, on July 19, 1900, at New Centerville, Chester County, Pa., James G. Wells, '60, aged 61 years, of 1112 Wallace Street, Philadelphia, formerly in business at northeast corner Ninth and Spring Garden Streets, this city.

Hilton.—At his late residence, Lock Haven, Pa., on July 13, 1900, Thomas C. Hilton, '76, aged 48 years. The deceased

was a member of the firm of T. C. Hilton & Co., Lock Haven, Pa.

MARRIAGE ROSTER.

McGregor—Wells. On August 2, 1900, at St. David's Church, Cheran, S. C., Eugene Charles McGregor to Daisy McLean Wells, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ebenezer Morrell Wells, of Cheran, S. C.

ADDRESSES WANTED.

H. Aley, Jr., '94.
J. Boadway, '93.

CHANGED ADDRESSES.

——The following have changed addresses; their addresses now are:

H. A. F. Siebold, '00, Annville, Pa.

Geo. B. Reyland, '96, 3621 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

Henry Lyle Casperson, '00, Clayton, Kent County, Del.

Wm. I. Lerch, '73, North Warwick, Avondale, Cincinnati, O.

Miss May Reynolds, '92, 1534 Dauphin Street, Philadelphia.

Henry D. Schell, '70, 6037 Overbrook Avenue, Philadelphia.

Milton Deronda Allen, '99, 57 Clifton Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

D. S. Regan, '95, 74 West Ninetieth Street, New York City.

Harry W. Hughes, '00, Fifth and Federal Streets, Camden, N. J.

Albert Dougherty, '96, Eighth and Monroe Streets, Wilmington, Del.

Dr. Andrew J. Seeler, '83, 525 North Nineteenth Street, Philadelphia.

J. Oscar Blew, '00, Smith and High Streets, Perth Amboy, N. J.

Geo. J. Holtzhausser, '94, 1225 North Seventh Street, Philadelphia.

Carl F. Moeller, '00, 116 North Thirteenth Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

Chester W. Ziegler, '99, Broad Street Station Pharmacy, Philadelphia.

John K. Garland, '91, Third Street and Highland Avenue, Chester, Pa.

Edward J. Noon, '93, 5910 Keystone Street, Wissinoming, Philadelphia.

Edward A. Desch, '00, Twenty-second and Christian Streets, Philadelphia.

Charles Hugh White, '76, 511 Madison Avenue, corner Fifty-third Street, New York.

Harry Fisher Simons, '95, Pennsylvania Railroad Pharmacy, Broad and Market Streets, Philadelphia.

PERSONALS.

——W. A. Chamberlin, '99, has opened a drug store in Collingwood, N. J.

——Wm. C. Andrews, '99, of the Chemical Laboratory, Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, spent July and August at his home, Cortland, Trumbull County, O.

——Louis Franke, '00, has gone into business for himself in his native place, having purchased the handsome drug store of Harry W. Bolar, corner Franklin and Haynes Streets, Johnstown, Pa., where he is doing a flourishing business.

——R. C. Cadmus, '85, has removed his store from 2100 Mount Vernon Street to Twentieth and Spring Garden Streets, vacated recently by Andrew J. Seeler, '83, who has discontinued the drug business, and intends to practice dentistry.

——W. E. Ridenour, '95, is now engaged in the laboratory of George W. Lord, manufacturer and exporter of water purifying chemicals and boiler compounds, this city, making practical applications of the chemical principles taught him at the P.C.P.

——The committee appointed by the President of the Pennsylvania State Pharmaceutical Association to confer with the

State Medical Association in regard to the Free Dispensary evil consists of Prof. J. P. Remington, '66, Chairman, J. C. Perry, '91, of Philadelphia, and Charles L. Hay, of Du Bois, Pa.

——Caswell A. Mayo, '84, editor of the *American Druggist*, has been abroad during the summer months "doing" the International Congress of Pharmacy that is being held in Paris in connection with the Exposition.

——The Mellor & Rittenhouse Company, of which Alfred Mellor is President, licorice manufacturers, of Philadelphia, are about establishing a plant at Camden, and have awarded a contract for the building of 870 feet of bulkhead on the Delaware River, at the foot of Jefferson Avenue, and also to repair the existing wharf and the erection of a building 60 by 360 feet.

——H. C. Byers, of Pottstown, spoke at the recent Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association's meeting in favor of an increase in the rank and pay of druggists occupying positions as hospital stewards in the National Guard of the State. The Association went on record as favoring the change, and instructed its Legislative Committee, of which W. L. Cliffe, '84, of Philadelphia, is chairman, to prepare the necessary bill and have it presented to the Legislature.

——Prof. Frank X. Moerk, '84, left August 20, 1900, for a trip by rail and water to Detroit, Mich. While in Detroit he will be the guest of his classmate and late fellow-professor, Frank G. Ryan, '84. Professor Moerk will return by Niagara Falls, thence to Albany, from where he will take the Hudson River boat to New York. He expects to be absent until about September 15th. His wife and son will accompany him. Harry L. Stiles, '85, and his family are also going to Detroit, and will join Professor Moerk, as will also Wm. L. Cliffe, '84, and his wife. Messrs. Stiles and Cliffe will attend the coming meeting of the N.A.R.D.

——Philadelphia has a host of botanists, enough, in fact, to make up six different societies devoted to the study of plant life, states the Philadelphia *Record*. These are the Botanical Section of the Academy of Natural Sciences, the Philadelphia Botanical Club, the Moss Chapter, the Lotus Club, the Mycological Society and the botanical society connected with the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. They work in harmony under the direction of a council chosen by the members, and in pleasant weather they all go botanizing together at some interesting point within easy reach of the city. While the stay-at-homes are roasting under the torrid weather in Philadelphia and many thousands of others seek relief at the seashore or in the mountains, the botanists make up a merry party and hie away in search of knowledge, and all discuss flowers and plants to their hearts' content.

——At the graduation of the nurses of the Mercy Hospital, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., recently, Dr. G. W. Pfromm, Assistant Professor of Therapeutics in the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, made a very happy address. He believes that nursing is an ideal profession for woman. In it she finds, under favorable conditions, just the right scope for her peculiarly feminine qualities of sympathy, tact and helpfulness. The beneficent influence in the sick-room and household wielded by a well-favored woman is incalculable. The advancement of our knowledge of the causation of disease, as well as the progress in the prevention and cure of the same, finds no parallel in any other department of science. Following closely, and in fact conjointly, with this progress has been the development of another branch of scientific study—that represented by the trained nurse, for the professional nurse is truly the product of the modern methods of combating disease.

NOTES.

——As is well known, "blue and white" are the College colors of the student-body of the P.C.P., and have been for years. Some

time ago the writer was jocularly asked by a student whether or not the colors were chosen because of the fact that blue and white seidlitz powders were so much in evidence in the daily drug business. He was told no ; that "blue" was chosen because it represented the mental condition of the student before undergoing examinations and "white" was chosen because it represented the mental condition of the student after undergoing the examinations ! The following story is too good to be new and good enough to be old :

Since Lord Beauchamp, the present British Governor of New South Wales, as related in the Chicago *News*, has occupied the Government House at Sydney, he has ordained that at official receptions only guests of a certain rank shall be permitted to approach the presence through designated doors. To these blue tickets are awarded ; to others, of inferior mould, white. At a recent function, through some mismanagement, an important public man received a blue card, while a white one was sent to his wife. When the pair reached the audience chamber the wife declined to be separated from her husband or to abandon the aristocratic blue ranks. An aide-de-camp endeavored to reason with her and explain the commotion that would ensue if blue and white were suffered to mingle together. But the fair one was equal to the occasion. "Nonsense," said she, as she pressed forward ; "what do you take us for—a seidlitz powder?" The aide collapsed.

——To the Philadelphia readers of the *Pharmaceutical Era*, states the latter journal (after giving, in one of its recent issues, under the title of "Pharmaceutical Celebrities," a portrait of James C. Perry), the labelling of our life-like representation of their popular champion will seem quite superfluous ; for, if there is one single druggist in that city who has not met Mr. Perry and had N.A.R.D. talked into him, he must have been stranded here during the late Republican Convention. If so, he had better get his dollar ready for dues and sign his application for membership in the N.A.R.D. as soon as he sees this warning, for Mr. Perry dearly loves to coax a newcomer into the local ranks.

Mr. Perry is best known to fame as the active organizing spirit of the local branch of the N.A.R.D., in which body he occupies the trying position of Chairman of the Executive Committee. In addition to this well-earned honor, he has lately sprung into prominence as the only man who ever dared to beard the Jersey "skeeter" in his den and escape with whole skin and on top of the heap.

When the now well-established N.A.R.D. movement first began to attract attention, Mr. Perry was one of the few who recognized its importance to the retailer ; he was a delegate to the original convention, and to his labors are largely due the organization and continued prosperity of the Philadelphia Association of Retail Druggists. Most people who own two drug stores think they have enough troubles of their own ; not so with J. C. Perry. He amuses himself in leisure moments by doing about three men's work for his local association. Energy is the keynote of his character ; if Professor Keeley had been able to develop as much energy in his celebrated motor, the world would now be revolutionized. Thirty-seven atmospheres to the square inch was the latest reading taken while Mr. Perry wasn't looking. Whether it is lassoing retailers and dragging them into the fold, creating atmospheric disturbances in a football game, persuading a reluctant customer to buy a dollar bottle of "Beef, Iron and Wine," or convincing a recalcitrant druggist of the error of his ways, Mr. Perry goes into the business with a vim and earnestness that are irresistible. When "J. C. P." goes on the warpath, the aggressive cutters quake in their boots and flee to the woods for safety.

The great beauty of Mr. Perry's way of doing business is his evident earnestness and sincerity ; it is just these traits that

have given him such success in his N.A.R.D. work ; everybody knew that he didn't have a buyers' club up his sleeve to sandbag the "Plan" on some fine evening. "You always know what Perry means when he says anything." One of the pleasant little episodes that have made Mr. Perry so popular was his work as President of the Alumni Association of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, in drawing together the graduates and undergraduates of that institution. He made the students feel that the alumni regarded them with the most kindly affection, and that a student could always count on a "job" with an alumnus when business was good ; indeed, Mr. Perry has always a tender spot for the old College, and an earnest desire to further its interests.

To the community at large, James C. Perry is known as an enterprising, successful business man, one who is suspected of having amassed a fortune from the sale of stamps and patent medicines. To his friends, and they are legion, he is ever the honorable, kindly gentleman ; staunch in his friendships, open in his fighting, none know him but to respect him. "Long may he sell soda water !"

Items.

——George W. Kennedy, of Pottsville, Pa., Secretary of the Council of the American Pharmaceutical Association, has a son who is surgeon of the U. S. S. "Yorktown," in Chinese waters, and who treated the wounded that were back to Tien-Tsin.

LIST OF NEW MEMBERS OF P.A.R.D.

T. C. Coltman, Jenkintown, Pa.

Chas. H. Riegel, Fifty-eighth and Vine Streets.

Edw. A. Eyer, 3626 Haverford Avenue.

Ralph L. Haus, Twelfth and Vine Streets.

Geo. R. Lawson, 613 North Fourth Street.

S. D. Crawford, Fifth and Fairmount Avenue.

John T. Shaw, 4750 Frankford Avenue.

J. K. Hecker, 4908 Lancaster Avenue.

Geo. H. Rolland, Fifty-second and Westminster Avenue.

Fred. Rapp, 5200 Haverford Avenue.

R. M. Slick, Sixty-third and Girard Avenue.

——A free scholarship in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, states the *American Druggist*, has just been established through the munificent endowment of the Keasbey & Mattison Company, of Ambler, Pa., whereby meritorious students, who are likely to become useful, progressive members of the pharmaceutical fraternity, may after successfully passing a competitive examination, and producing satisfactory evidence of ability before the committee of the College, become entitled to free tickets for all the lectures. The scholarship thus established embraces all the branches taught in the College, and has been created through the desire of Henry G. Keasbey and Dr. Richard V. Mattison, both of whom are graduates of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, to lend a helping hand to some of the hard-working young men who have chosen the practice of pharmacy as their life work, trusting that the knowledge thus placed at their disposal through the generous thoughtfulness of Messrs. Keasbey & Mattison may not only benefit its recipients, but that they will feel morally bound to help others in the business who may be less fortunately situated than themselves, and the honor and usefulness of the profession be thereby enhanced. All persons desiring to avail themselves of the privileges of the scholarship should address the Dean of the Faculty, Prof. Joseph P. Remington, 145 North Tenth Street, Phila-

delphia, at once. It is most gratifying to record this evidence of the sense of obligation to pharmacy felt by one of the most successful practitioners. The endowment will be of great value, not only to the recipient of the scholarship, but to the cause of pharmaceutical education generally.

——The Chicago correspondent of the *American Druggist* writes as follows :

During G. A. R. week a well-appearing woman and a boy walked up to Albert E. Ebert's soda fountain. Mr. Ebert drew a glass of vanilla for the boy and said, "What will you have, madam?"

"Well, I think I'll take a bottle of beer."

"You have made a mistake," answered Mr. Ebert, "this is a drug store, not a saloon."

"I know it is, that's why I came in. We always go to the drug store at home when we want anything to drink."

"Where do you come from?"

"West Virginia."

"Such things may be done in West Virginia," declared Mr. Ebert, "but they can't be done here. Don't you know that it's wrong to make a saloon out of the place where your prescriptions are made up?"

The West Virginian insisted that when any drinking was done in the drug stores at home the whiskey and beer were taken as "medicine," which would not be the case in a saloon. She had to leave, however, without the bottle of beer. As it is generally known that Mr. Ebert has been one of the bitterest foes of liquor traffic in drug stores and has even urged that liquors be taken out of the Pharmacopœia, the "blind pig" incident caused a good deal of amusement.

——The September issue of the *Bulletin of Pharmacy* has the following interesting editorial upon "Copy of the Formula on the Label :"

In a recent number of the *Therapeutic Gazette* Dr. B. Franklin Stahl and Professor Remington discussed from opposite points of view the question of putting a copy of the formula on the label of prescriptions. Dr. Stahl reported that he had used the method for years, and found it a most useful one. Physicians, he said, need in some way to keep a knowledge of just what they are giving their patients, and in what amounts, in order that they may be guided in continuing the same treatment, in changing it, or in simply increasing the dose of some active ingredient. With office cases, a record can be made in a book kept for the purpose ; but with outside calls Dr. Stahl thinks such a method is impracticable. And "in the method of having a copy of the formula on the label I can see," he says, "the most available substitute to be found in allowing the therapeutic measures adopted to indicate the progress of the disease."

Dr. Stahl admits that there are certain objections to this method, but he thinks these are, after all, of little importance. In this respect Professor Remington disagrees with him most decidedly ; in the Professor's opinion the disadvantages are strong enough to more than outweigh the advantages ; and with the Professor we fully agree.

In the first place, as Professor Remington points out, the method of putting the copy of the formula on the label of a prescription is the most fertile means possible of developing the practice of self-medication. That this is a truth will be readily acknowledged without argument ; and it will also be acknowledged that self-medication is directly inimical to the interests of physicians, and, in the long run, of pharmacists as well. This consideration in itself alone is of enough importance to condemn the method absolutely.

But, in the next place, this method is open to another pronounced objection : It familiarizes the patient with what he is taking, a circumstance which experience has shown should be wisely avoided. Let a patient know that you have prescribed nux vomica for him, and you need not be surprised if he says : "Oh, Dr. Jones gave me that last spring, and it didn't do me a bit of good !"

There are numerous reasons why patients had far best be kept in entire ignorance of what is being given them.

In view of these and other considerations, it seems to us the record of medicines prescribed in outside calls should assuredly be kept in some other way than by having the formula copied on the label. About the only advantage in this method, indeed, is that it appeals to the hurried or lazy practitioner ; and this is an advantage which it may not be paradoxical to call a disadvantage. The best method, and one followed by many physicians with large practices, is to record the treatment in a small pocket note-book carried for the purpose. Another good method, followed by still other practitioners, is the plan of keeping a carbon copy of all prescriptions written. But neither of these methods, nor any other method, is necessary with outside calls, except in the case of physicians having large practices ; the average physician who has but ten to twenty outside patients has no difficulty in remembering what he has prescribed. And so far as his more numerous office cases are concerned, it is presumed that he will, of course, keep the record that even Dr. Stahl admits is so essential.

——Rumor has it that when the engagement of Miss Mabel McKinley, niece of President McKinley, to Dr. Hermanus L. Baer, was announced, the social and political world made its plans for a grand wedding at the Executive Mansion at Washington ; but Miss McKinley sweetly said no, with due thankfulness, preferring to be married at her home, at Somerset, Pa. The wedding was solemnized on September 12, 1900, and was thus described, in part, by the Philadelphia *Record:*

" Quaint old Somerset town, girt by encircling hills, over which an autumn haze hung lazily, woke from her lethargy to-day to celebrate the nuptials of Mabel Anna McKinley and Dr. Hermanus L. Baer. No fairer bridal day ever dawned. The sky was clear and the air crisp and cool.

"At 9.30 P.M. the Rev. D. Parker Morgan, rector of the Episcopal Church of the Heavenly Rest, of New York, entered the parlors, while an orchestra, hidden behind a bank of ferns, began the wedding march from 'Lohengrin.' Earl Ulrich, the famous boy soprano, of New York, sang the opera selection as the bridal party descended the stairway and entered the drawing room. Directly in front of the position assigned to the bridal couple a place was reserved for the President and Mrs. McKinley.

" Suspended from the ceiling of the drawing room was a magnificent floral bell from the White House conservatories. The same bell was used at the marriage of Nellie Grant to Algernon Sartoris, in 1872, and at the wedding of President Cleveland to Frances Folsom, in 1894. Under this superb decoration the bridal party stood while Dr. Morgan followed the beautiful ring service of the Episcopal Church.

" The bride was attended by Miss Nora Jarvis, of New York, as maid of honor. Miss Catharine Endsley, of Johnstown, carried the magnificent bouquet of bride roses, and Misses Lucy Scull and Matilda Snyder drew the ribbons which outlined the path of the bridal party.

" Dr. Baer was attended by Lewis Herman Baer, a cousin, who resides in Philadelphia. The ushers were Messrs. William Fairman, of Philadelphia ; Colonel W. C. Brown and Frank Munsey, publisher of *Munsey's Magazine;* Dr. Frank Hannan, of Johnstown, and Rayburn C. Smith, of Philadelphia. The President and his wife received the guests, assisted by Mr. and Mrs. Abner McKinley.

" The President and his wife were the first to congratulate Dr. and Mrs. Baer after the ceremony. The father and mother of the bride followed, after which the reception became general.

" The wedding dinner was served on the lawn in a pavilion, where great banks of palms and ferns stood out against the walls, while a hundred tiny lamps, shaded in pink, gave a subdued beauty to the brilliant scene. Smilax and lilies, which had been lavished

in the interior decoration of the house, also found place here.

"Among the presents was a solid quartered oak cabinet, filled with handsome silver, from the President and his wife. The box was mounted with silver and labelled 'From Uncle William and Aunt Ida, September 12, 1900.'

"Among the other magnificent remembrances was an after-dinner coffee set of rarest china, gold lined and studded with pearls. Several superb brooches set with diamonds, cut-glass, bric-a-brac and rare designs in silverware are among the bride's choicest treasures. Two rooms were required to contain all the gifts, and one expressman has had a week's work delivering them. The aggregate value of the presents is certainly not under $20,000.

"Dr. and Mrs. Baer leave to-morrow on their wedding journey in the private car Falmouth, loaned by President Duval, of the Florida Central Railway. The itinerary will embrace the Pacific Coast States, and will probably last a month. At its conclusion the young people will reside at the home of the bride's father in Somerset.

"Among the guests present at the wedding were Comptroller of the Treasury Dawes, Private Secretary to the President Cortelyou, Adjutant-General and Mrs. Corbin, Quartermaster and Mrs. Ludington, Surgeon-General and Mrs. Sternberg, Rear Admiral Crowninshield, the commandant of the West Point Military Academy and wife, Colonel and Mrs. Hines, Colonel and Mrs. Jones, of Fortress Monroe; Governor and Mrs. William A. Stone, Senator Boies Penrose, Miss Helen McKinley, Miss Grace McKinley, Mrs. Frances Frey, William Fairman, Dr. D'Orville Horwitz, John R. Leslie and Rev. Aldine Willing, of Philadelphia; Colonel and Mrs. Richard Henry Savage, Mr. and Mrs. Donald McLane, Charles A. Moore, Frederick Parker, Todd Hill Morgan, Frank Pavey, General E. C. Bryan, William C. Beir, Mr. and Mrs. William Hawk, Mr. and Mrs. Gardner Wetherby, Mr. and Mrs. Bradin Hamilton, of New York."

In this connection, it is interesting to reprint the following from the *Evening Bulletin* of Philadelphia:

"The bride and bridegroom have been lovers from childhood, and he as a lad was playmate of 'Sunbeam,' as she is known at her home. She is twenty-two years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, well formed, lithe and handsome. She is fond of outdoor sports and is an accomplished horsewoman. She has been carefully educated and is a musician *con amore*, with a sweet, cultivated soprano voice, and she has sung in society concerts at New York, Pittsburg and Washington, her vocal gifts and method being generously praised by Mesdames Melba and Sembrich. She will have a considerable fortune in her own right. Her bridal trousseau is one of the most costly and brilliant of this lot of bright and varied costumes, and was deemed so artistic that it was shown at a special seance in New York.

"Dr. Baer is a splendid specimen of Keystone State manhood, being about 6 feet high and well-proportioned, his weight being about 170 pounds. He is a native of Somerset, twenty-five years old, a son of H. L. Baer, a successful lawyer of the town, and a nephew of George F. Baer, President of the Reading Iron Works, and of Judge William Baer, of Somerset. He is also related to the Schall family, of Norristown, of which General Schall is a prominent member. Dr. Baer was educated first at private schools and then at the Bordentown Military Academy. He afterward took a course at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy [graduating in 1896, Editor of ALUMNI REPORT]. In 1897 he entered Jefferson Medical College, of this city, and was graduated therefrom last May. He is a member of the Alpha Kappa-Kappa Society and was a prime favorite with his fellow-students.

"Colonel Abner McKinley has amassed a snug fortune through his practice as a patent lawyer and by judicious investments, and his dwelling at Somerset was unequal to the occasion of the nuptials of his daughter."

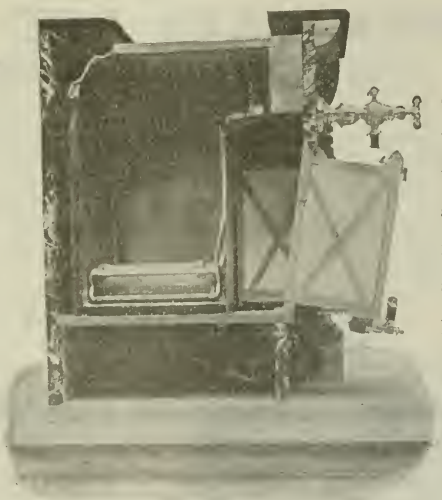
High-Grade Soda Water Apparatus

We are the originators and patentees of the portable non-contaminating tilting jar, a result of many experimental years; consequently, every device of any importance appertaining to its construction has been patented and is beyond the reach of imitators producing inferior apparatus.

Our Prices for 1901 Will Interest You

Highest Grade

Lowest Price



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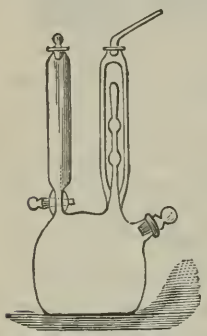

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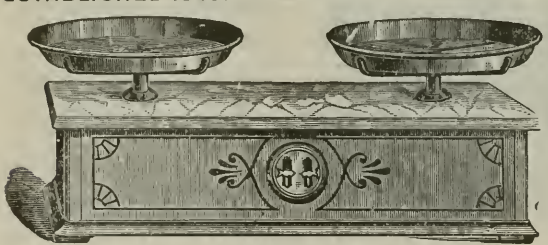

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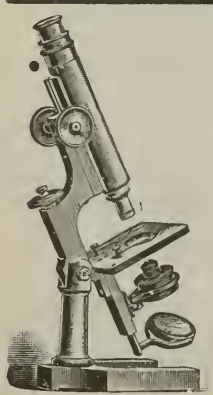

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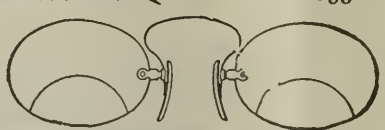

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FOR

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MALT, MILK AND CEREALS

NEW SCIENTIFIC RELIABLE

A food formed to meet the conditions which these two phases of life present, must be chemically and physiologically adapted; the nutritive elements must be fixed and concentrated; the assimilable properties must be so adjusted that there must be a quick absorption and appropriation, and there must be no excess of substance to tax the power of digestion.

The superior of mother's milk; a combination affording the physician every advantage and embodying the established principles of infant feeding and hygiene.

Its diastasic properties prevent curdling, correct the ills of malnutrition and tone the weak and wasted organs of digestion.

Wyeth's Prepared Food is not a predigested Food, but one that will digest itself under all conditions—the Malt, rich in diastase, acting in conjunction with the pancreatic secretions, digests the fats and albumenoids of the milk, converting the starch of the cereals into sugar (Maltose) and neutralizing the tendency of the acids of the stomach to form curds—thus rendering the Food of infinite value to the infant and invalid alike, supplying the necessary nutrition and material to strengthen and build up the human economy.

Its digestive properties may be shown by simple test, the progress of conversion being readily noticeable.

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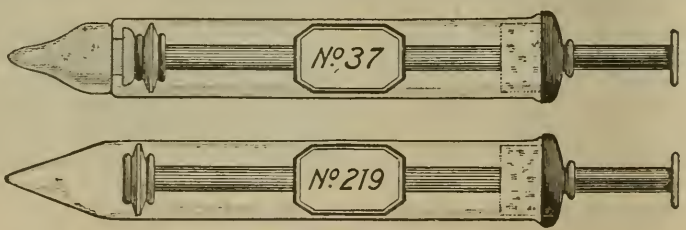

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Made with Rubber Washers or Packing

These Syringes will not leak, are much cheaper than Hard Rubber, and can be kept cleaner.

No. 37, with Soft Rubber Tip, dozen in a box . . . . . dozen, $0.75
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THE COUGH SYRUP SEASON

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WHITE PINE
COUGH SYRUP
A RELIABLE REMEDY FOR COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, LARYNGEAL AND BRONCHIAL INFLAMMATION, LOSS OF VOICE, RAWNESS AND SORENESS RESULTING FROM DRYNESS OF THE THROAT AND AIR PASSAGES OR FROM CLEARING THE THROAT.
DIRECTIONS
For Adults One teaspoonful every three or four hours for Children, twelve years old, half teaspoonful, eight years old, fifteen to twenty drops five years old, ten to fifteen drops, for Infants, five to ten drops.
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ENZYMOL works *down to* the normal tissue, where its action *ceases.*

ENZYMOL is effective in all situations where it can be brought and held in contact with the septic matter.

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Do you handle **Eskay's Food?** If so, drop us a card and we will help you to increase your trade and please you and your customers.

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